draf'-), adj., draught-i-er, draught-ia river in S central Europe, flowing B ia, through NE Slovenia, along a part of the ind Croatia, into the Danube in Yugosla man, Drau (drou). 1.94 vid'e an), n. 1. a language family S India, and including Telugu and ige belonging to this family. its speakers. [1856; < Skt Dravid(a) eth w, drawn, draw-ing, n. -v.t. 1. to cau tion by or as if by a pulling force; pull , in, out, or off). 2. to pull down or over p or aside so as to uncover: Draw the per him. 3. to bring, take, or pull out to draw water from a well; to draw blood ward oneself or itself, as by inherent form e crowds. 5. to sketch (someone or some e crowds. 5. to sketch to draw a vase. 6. 10 co n lines. 7. to mark or lay out; trace; to frame or formulate: to draw a distinct orm (sometimes fol. by up): Draw up the k in: to draw liquid through a straw 11 ength from prayer. 12. to deduce; infer; to ike money from an account (often fol oduce; bring in: The deposits draw interes w a turkey. 18. to pull out to full or greaters uments of molten glass. 19. to bend by pulling ation for shooting an arrow: to draw a bowl assigned to one by or as if by lottery: pick unseen or at random, as from amon umbered tickets: to draw straws to see w to form or reduce the sectional area of ng through a die. 22. to wrinkle or shrink o cause to discharge: to draw an abscess el) to need (a specific depth of water) to :) with neither side winning; tie. 26. a. [6.] card or cards) from the pack. b. (in bridge ng cards in (a suit) by leading. 27. (in billiam to recoil after impact by administering a back 28. to steep (tea) in boiling water. —v.i. 29, ing, or attracting force. 30. to move or passusly, as under a pulling force: The day draws word, pistol. etc., for action. 32. to hold a draw for prizes. 33. to sketch or to trace her depict an image by sketching. 34. to be skilled of sketching. 35. to shrink or contract (often all a demand (usu, fol. by on or upon): to dame 37. a. to act as an irritary country. 37. a. to act as an irritant; cause blisters 1 or the like to gather at a specific point. 38, no raft, as a flue. 39, to leave a contest undecided mers, an audience, etc. 41, to pull back the same of the same ation for shooting an arrow. 42. draw away move farther ahead: One runner drew aw in, a. to cause to take part or enter, esp fight; don't draw me in. b. to make a sk w in a human figure against the landscap back or away. 45. draw on, a. to come near s drawing on. b. to clothe oneself in: to diffe utilize or make use of, esp. as a source: The ossip. 46. draw out, a. to pull out; remove, uade to speak. d. to take (money) from a pla up, a. to draft, esp. in legal form or:as into position; arrange in order or formation stop; halt: The bus drew up at the curb 49. something that attracts customers. thing that is moved by being drawn, as the bridge. 51. something that is chosen or dr or chance. 52. DRAWING (defs. 5, 6). 53. a 54. Also called draw play, a football play it

les as if to pass and then name the ward the line of scrimmage. 55. a. praw round and the line of scrimmage. 55. a. praw round the back 55. or cards taken or dealt from the pack? nageway with a shallow bed; gully b. the dy efly Western U.S. a coulee; ravine. 57. the pull bow to its full extent. —Idiom. 58. beat to e quickly than (an opponent). 59. draw onest posture. [bef. 900; OE dragan; c. ON dru to carry; cf. DRAG] 1. an undesirable or objectionable refund of tariff or other tax, as when impor-anew. [1690-1700]

), n. a heavy metal bar attached to the re

'a hitch for pulling machinery. [1945-50], brij'), n. a bridge of which the whole or asserted, or drawn aside, to prevent access of boats, barges, etc. [1300-50] toun'), n. 1. a lowering of water surface action or depletion. [1915-20] n. a person on whom a bill of exchange is day

(drof) (drof) (drof) at for 3, 4), n. 1. a sliding, lidless, hori-12; drô'er for 3, 4), n. 1. a sliding, lidless, horidompartment, as to it. 2. drawers, (used with a pl. v.) a garment covers the lower half of the body, esp. an undergarment. that covers the lower than of the body, esp. an undergarment. on or thing that draws. 4. a person who draws a bill of ex-1300-50]. draw/er-ful, n., pl. -fuls.
(dro/ing), n. 1, the act of a person or thing that draws. 2. a

ing (mormor). It is not a person or thing that draws. 2. a person or the person of the in the art or technique of making these. 5. something decided traving lots; lottery. 6. the selection, or time of selection, of the chance or chances sold by lottery or raffle. 11275-123e1 ing ions, notice y. So the selection, or time of selection, of the ing chance or chances sold by lottery or raffle. [1275-1325]

ing accounty, it. 1. an account used esp. by a business part-tion withdrawals. 2. an account that is charged with advances ing institute earnings, esp. sales commissions. [1825-35] hoard; it. 1. a rectangular board on which paper is for institute for drawing or drafting. —Idiom. 2. on the location in the planning or design stage. [1715-25]

ing card, in. a person or thing that attracts attention or pa [1885-90; Amer.]

[1855-90; Allier.]

Ing pint, n. Brit. THUMBTACE. [1855-60]

Ing room; n. 1. a formal reception room, esp. in an aparting private house. 2. (in a railroad car) a private room for two or escenters. 3. Brit. a formal reception. engers: 3. Brit. a formal reception, esp. at court. [1635-45; ing of now obs. withdrawing room]

riging table; in. a table having a surface consisting of a drawing

form adjustable to various heights and angles. [1905-10] form adjustable to various heights and angles. [1905-10] finite, (drd/nif/), n., pl. -knives. a carpenter's knife with a handleachiend at right angles to the blade, used by drawing over a many contents of the carried by the carried by

Marking over a figure of the vinue of the vi the yourses: —n. 2. an act or utterance of a person who is, [1590-1600; < D or LG dralen to linger] —drawi/er, n. drawls [1590-1600; drawls ingely adv. -drawl/y, adj.

(dron), v. 1. pp. of DRAW. —adj. 2. tense; haggard. 3. eviscerbut/ter, n. melted butter, clarified and often seasoned.

[1820-30, Amer.]

[180-30, Ameri]

Gramout (dron out'), adj. LONG-DRAWN-OUT. [1885-90]

Gramow work' or drawn work', n. embroidery done by removing some threads from a fabric and stitching around the open areas in vanous designs. Also called drawn thread/work (thred/wurk'). [[585,95] .n. (72.7)

implements from the dealer. [1635-00, Amer.]

Graw-shave (drô/shāv'), n. Drawknife. [1820-30]

Graw-string/:or draw/ string/, n. a string or cord that closes,

(lightens, or gathers something, as the opening of a bag or garment or

the panels of a curtain, when one or both of its ends are pulled.

(1825-35) (1927) (1928)

is the tube carrying the eyepiece in a microscope. [1890–95]

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ge (dra/ij); n. 1. conveyance by dray. 2. a charge made for it.

dray! horse in: a draft horse used for pulling a dray.
dray man (dra/man), n., pl. -men. a person who drives a dray.
[1575-85] :—Usage. See -man.

Oray-ton (drat/n), n. Michael, 1563-1631, English poet. drachma.

death (dred), v.t. 1. to fear greatly: to dread death. 2. to be very n ictant to do meet, or experience. 3: Archaic. to hold in respectful The special sp [1125-75; OE drædan; c. OHG intratan]

read ful (dred/fal), adj. 1. causing great dread, fear, or terror; terrible a dreadful storm. 2. inspiring awe or reverence. 3. extremely a dreadful storm. 2. inspiring awe or reverence. 3. extremely a dreadful scandal. [1175-1225] —dreadful.

mask ful-ky (dred/s) lē), adv. 1. in a dreadful way. 2. very; ex-liemely is dreadfully embarrassed. [1275–1325] mad-locks (dred/loks/), n.pl. a hairstyle of many long ropelike licks. [1955–60]

ith primary armament consisting entirely of heavy-caliber guns.

piezo + NOUCHT; so called from the British battleship Dreadnought,

matched in: 1906, the first of its type]

Gram (dream), n., v., dreamed or dreamt, dream-ing, adj. —n. 1. a function of images, thoughts, or emotions passing through the mind during sleep. 2 a particular sequence of such images, thoughts, or lestings: a recurring dream about a circus. 3. an involuntary vision occarring of a recurring dream about a circus. 3. an involuntary vision occurring to a person when awake. 4. a daydream or reverie. 5. an aspiration; goal; aim. 6. a wild or vain fancy. 7. something of unreal or white beauty, charm, or excellence. —v.i. 8. to have a dream. 9. to make in daydreams or reveries. 10. to conceive of something in a large, remote way (usu. fol. by of): I wouldn't dream of leaving. —v.t. 11. to be a trivial of the province as possible province in class or in a vision. to see or imagine in sleep or in a vision. 12. to imagine as possible: fancy: ceive. 13. to pass or spend (time) in dreaming (often fol. by away): to dream away the afternoon. 14. dream up, to form in the imagination; devise. -adj. 15. most desirable; ideal: a dream vacation. [bef. 1000; ME dreem, OE dream joy, mirth] -dream/ful, adj. dream/ful-ly, adv. -dream/ful-ness, n. -dream/ing.lv. adv.

dream-like, adj.
dream-er (dre/mər), n. 1. a person who dreams. 2. an impractical or
unrealistic person. 3. a person who has bold or highly speculative

ideas or plans; visionary. [1250-1300]

dream-land (drem'land'), n. 1. a pleasant, lovely land that exists only in dreams or the imagination; the region of reverse. 2. a state of

sleep. [1825-35] fream-less (drēm/lis), adj. not marked, disturbed, or enhanced by dreams: dreamless sleep. [1595-1605] dream/less•ness, n.

dreamt (dremt), ν , a pt. and pp. of DREAM. dream' team', n, a number of persons of the highest ability associated in some joint action: a dream team that should win the Olympics; a dream team of defense lawyers. [1990–95]

dream-time (drem'tim'), n. (among Australian Aborigines) the ancient time of the creation of all things by sacred ancestors. Also called the dreaming. [1905-10] iream/world/, n. the world of imagination or

illusion rather than of objective reality. [1810-20] dream•y (drē/mē), adj., dream•l•er, dream•l•est. 1. of the nature of or typical of dreams; visionary. 2. vague; dim. 3. inducing dreams or a dreamlike mood, esp. pleasantly: dreamy music. 4. given to day-dreaming or reverie. 5. abounding in dreams. 6. wonderful; marvelous: a dreamy new car. [1560-70] —dream/i•ly, adv. —dream/i•

drear (drēr), adj. Chiefly Literary. dreary. [1620-30]

drear-y (drer's), adj., drear-i-er, drear-i-est. 1. causing sadness or gloom; dismal. 2. dull; boring; wearisome. 3. sorrowful; sad; melancholy. [bef. 900; ME drery, OE dreorig gory, cruel, sad] —drear/i-ty, adv. —drear/i-some, adj.

dreck or drek (drek), n. Slang. 1. dung. 2. junk. [1920-25; < Yiddish drek; c. G Dreck filth; cf., ON threkkr excrement]

dredge¹ (dre¹), n. v., dredged, dredg•ing. —n. 1. any of various powerful machines for dredging up or removing earth, as by means of a scoop or a series of buckets. 2. a barge on which such a machine is a scoop or a series of ouckets. L. a parge on which such a machine is mounted. 3. a dragnet or other contrivance for gathering material or objects from the bottom of a river, bay, etc. —v.t. 4. clear out with a dredge: to dredge a river. 5. to remove (sand, silt, etc.) from the bottom of a river or other body of water. —v.t. 6. to use a dredge. 7.

dredge up, to discover and reveal; unearth. [1425-75]
dredge² (drej), v.t., dredged, dredgeing, to coat (food) with a powdery substance, as flour. [1590-1600; v. use of dredge mixture of grains, late ME dragge, dregge, appar. identical with ME drag(g)e, dra-gie sweetmeat, confection < OF (see DRAGEE)] —dredg'er, n.

dreg (dreg), n. 1. dregs, the sediment of liquids; lees; grounds. 2. Usu., dregs. the least valuable part of anything: the dregs of society. 3. a small remnant; any small quantity. [1250-1300; ME < ON dreg yeast (pl. dreggiar dregs)] —dreg/gy, adj. —dreg/gloness, n. D rayer. [1925-30]

drei-del (drad'l), n., pl. -dels, -del. 1. a four-sided top bearing Hebrew letters, used in a children's game traditionally played on Hanukkah. 2. the game itself. [1925-30; < Yiddish dreydl - drey(en) to rotate, turn (< MHG dræ(je)n, dræhen; cf. G. drehen) + -dl n. suffix]



dreidel

Drei-ser (dri/sar, -zar), n. Theodore, 1871-1945, U.S. novelist. drench (drench), v.t. 1. to wet thoroughly; soak. 2. to saturate by imdrench (drench), v.t. 1, to wet thoroughly; soak. 2. to saturate by immersion in a liquid; steep. 3. to cover or fill completely; bathe: sunlight drenching the trees. 4. to administer a draft of medicine to (an animal), esp. by force. 5. Archaic. to cause to drink. —n. 6. the act of drenching. 7. something that drenches. 8. a preparation for drenching or steeping. 9. a draft of medicine, esp. one administered to an animal by force. [bef. 900; ME; OE drencan, causative of drincan to DRINK; OHG trenchen, ON drekkja] —drencher, n.

Dren-the (dren/ta), n. a province in E Netherlands. 436,586; 1011 sq. mi. (2620 sq. km).

Dres-den (drez/dan), n. the capital of Saxony in E Germany, on the

Elbe River. 518,057

dress (dres), n. 1. an outer garment for women and girls, consisting of bodice and skirt cut or sewn as one piece. 2. clothing; apparel; garb. 3. formal attire. 4. a particular form of appearance; guise. 5. outer covering, as the plumage of birds. —adj. 6. of or for a dress or dresses. 7. of or for a formal occasion. 8. requiring formal dress. v.t. 9. to put clothing upon; clothe. 10. a. to decorate, esp. for dis-